army, and that reads which refused should be be be beyonted in favor of any road that compiled. Judge liaidwin of council Bluffa is closeted at Union headquarters to night with Assistant General Solication Kelly and Assistant Carrell.

The Press has put me in an unjust position, and Judge Laidwin afterward. Thave not heard judge Hubbard make the incandlary remarks accredited him, and I have certainly not endorsed them. I have not advocated violence toward these men. I am simply the atterney for these railronds, and they have been in construct communication with Gov. Jackson.

Judge Baldwin added that he was in sympathy to a great extent with the men. and, if the army distanted, he believed the best and quickest way was to send the mon through the State in squads of twenty-five, and then they could be accommodated with wagons and easily fed.

Mayor Remis of Omaha wants to see the army travel in wagons. To night be said:

"Jam heartily in favor of the proposition to

State in squade of twenty-five, and then they could be accommodated with wagons and easily fed.

Mayor Remis of Omahs wants to see the army travel in wagons. To night be said:

I am heartly in favor of the proposition to have tian, helly's army cross in wagons. In my opinion this is the grandest suggestion that has yet been made. Let the corporations nions. The people all along the line will do their duty. I am certain. Omahs should get to work at once and arrange to have a sufficient number of teams to take the men the first fifty miles. This can be done without much effort. It will be better for the men and better for the people. Thousands of people who are not only willing, but anxious, to donate the sustenance of the army will be permitted to do so in this way. They will thus get a chance to see and converse with these unfortunate laboring men, and learn from their own investigation just what they are. Kelly army will stand investigation from any one. The citizens generally, while enthusiasm has run to its highest pitch, have so far maiotained excellent order, and I hope they will continue to do so. tien, Kelly has refused to accent any train which is selization got in any irregular way so I am of the opinion that further negotiations with the companies are useless. A sufficient amount can be secured to get wagon transportation for the first fifty miles, and my dees would be to work exclusively on that line from this en."

Following is Mayor Bemis's proclamation, which was issued this morning:

which was issued this morning:

For the Oriens of Omnios

Notice has been served on me, as Chief Executive of the city of Omnia, by the officials of the C. R. and LF. Railway and the B. and M. Railrowd that their companies will hold the city liable for all damage done to their property by mobs and lawless citizens. Now, therefore, I. George P. Bemis, Mayor of the city of Omnio, hereby caution all persons within the boundaries of the city to desiat from interfering with the roadway, rolling stock, or other property of asid corporations and in all respects to observe the laws and maintain good order. I furthermore urge, and recommend, that all parties in sympathy with the Industrial Army now Jetained near Council Huffs, contribute to their relief, and in securing horses, wagons, and abbistance to enable them to continue their march across lower independent of railroad and reporate charity. All contributions made through the Nayor can be conveyed ed.

Gener P. Brais, Mayor.

Gener P. Brais, Mayor.

Four car loads of provisions were sent to Reliev to-night as a result of this suggestion. At the camp of Weston all is quiet. Gen. Kelley has decided that unless his plans to move by rail are carried out to march to-morrow from Weston to the next town, which is Underwood, four miles distant, starting after breakfast. Gen. Kelley is benoming exceedingly impatient over the delays encountered, in view of the few days left in which to reach Washington before May 1.

A member of the army who enlisted at Council Bluffs under the name of A. Madison in Company A was tried by court martial this morning by a court composed of fourteen captains on a charge of violating the rules and regulatiens of the industrial Army in having a flask of liquor in his possession.

The evidence showed that Madison was a aby of the railways as well as guilty of having the liquor. He was found guilty and drummed out of camp by an escort directed by Coi. Baker.

Gen. Kelley said he did not care how many

The army has been out nineteen days. Thus far there have been three deaths and but few descritions. The dead are buried by the camp with military honors, and their funeral forms an impressive ceremony.

Missron, Ia., April 21.—Arrangements have been completed for Kelley's army to begin its eastern journey in the morning, and after-early breakfast the men willmarch to Underwood, a distance of four miles. Their provisions will be taken there by the farmers who will furnish teams free. At Underwood the men will be met by a large number of farmers, who will haulthe men and their supplies to Neola, where supper and broakfast will be taken. Then the farmers will haul them out of the county, probably to Atlantic, where arrangements will be made to move the army to Stuart and then to Des Moines.

Chicago, April 21.—Fresident Cable of the Rook Island said to-day there was nothing new in the matter of the railroads vs. Kelley's army.

We are common carriers," said he, "and

army. We are common carriers," said he, "and are ready to carry any one who has a ticket. No ticket no ride." General Manager Earling of the St. Paul road said his road did not fear any violence from Kaller, and it was certain that the men would not be allowed to travel unless they paid their

COXET IN TOWN AND TALKING.

He Can't Guarantee Peace if Congress Doesn't Pass His Ridiculous Hills, Coxey came to New York yesterday for two purposes. He came to make a bluff at arrange-ments with the Trunk Line Association for transporting the several contingents of the tramp armies to Washington at excursion rates, and he came to watch the sale of some trotting horses of his. He failed see Commissioner L. P. Farmer of Trunk Line Association. Afterward he told a Sun reporter that the different armies would have to reach Washington the est way they could. "It is as much as one General can do to manage one army," said he. But then he said again that he was going to see Mr. Farmer on Monday. "There'll be from 300,000 to 500,000 men to be landed in Washington by May 1," he said, "and I think that entitles me to excursion rates."

A five-dollar rate for 500,000 men is, of course,

a mere bagatelle, with 400 millions of paper money in sight. If Coxey expected to meet an army of sympa-

thizing Populists in New York, he was disappointed. No delegations awaited his coming. He went to the Sturtevant House, and nobody

pointed. No delegations awaited his coming. He went to the Sturtavant House, and nobody came there but the reporters. To them he distributed copyrighted photographs with copies of his bills—the Cover Non-Interest Bearing Bond bill and the bill for good roads and large expeeditures. The Bond bill was the result of a dream on New Year's night. Coxey said that he had about forty men left of the crowd that originally started with him.

"Say," said he, ain't it astonishing how this movement has grown? Did you ever see anything like it? They are all coming our way now. Nothing succeeds like success, and when the people found that we were winning they just broke their necks tumbling over one another to get into line. I don't know how many sympathizers we will meet in Washington. We may meet a terrible lot and then we may not meet such a terrible lot. We will go into camp at kenator blewart's place just outside the city. We expect that rations will be sent to us from all marts of the country. We are going to stay there until Congress passes my sitwo bills. The other fellows will come into our camp, and you bet your life there would be a lot more if they could get allowed tikets. I don't expect any trouble with the authorities."

I don't expect any trouble with the authorities.

Will the men of your army resort to violence if Congress does not comply with their demands."

Well "said Coxey slowly, "it is hard to tell what neople will do. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue after a while. Under certain circumstances there is not much difference between a human being and an animal. Understand, I am not expressing any threats. We are on a mission of peace and carry no firearms. Set the money question right and there will be no trouble. There was a boy horn in our family a short while ago. I named him Legal Tender, because I want him to be an object lesson."

him Legal Tender, occasion I was an object leason.

When asked whether his army had increased as fast as he had expected. Coxey said:

The army is big enough. Look at the ovations we have had and look at the different armies in the country and watch us when we arrive at headquarters. Understand, we are not a lot of tramps. The majority of our men have labor union cards. They want work, and will get it if Congress knows its business."

COXEY CAMP ATHAGERSTOWN SOAKED

The Army to Move To-day - Hard Tack Being Sold as Houvenlys.

HAGERSTOWS, Md. April 21.-With some exceptions the Hagerstown people have not welcomed the Coxer army. Fuel had to be bought water, which is paid for by the quantity. It was a dry camp until the raticoad company gave the use of a plug near the track. Marshal Browne's general order for the evening reforred to a contribution of 120 loaves of bread and 300 pounds of fish by two local merchants as a modern miracle whereby they were fed. Ontmeal was served to those who did not get

Enow'st thou the block where the shoes and Where novels are plenty as roses in June? There a bheriock Holmes, writing "The Sign of the Four," And a legent so modest stands out by the door. Announcing new noteis, new binding, fresh Can be had for the asking at Cammerer's build-

fish, and this, with coffee, hard tack, and some sugar made a good meal according to the army standard.

A black thunder cloud came up with the sunset and burst over the hill on which is the camp with fury. The horses almost stampeded, and all the men but the hostlers sought shelter. The wagons failed to give half protection from the storm, which increased in fury, the men having to hold the tent poles to keep even that abelter from blowing away. Kochler finally allowed the soaked wanderers to take refuge in an empty warehouse near by. The men turned out bright and early this morning, apparently none the worse for their soaking of the night before. The storm passed in the night, giving the men another beautifully clear day, but the roads were in bad con-

morning apparently none the storm passed in the night, giving the men another beautifully clear day, but the roads were in bad condition, and Marshal Browns, who, in the absence of Corey, is now in command of the army, stood by his order of last slight, saving that the army had time in plenty and a move would not be made before Sunday.

Browns is convinced of his powers as an orator, and is determined to speak to the Hagerstown people before leaving. He got permission last night to speak on the Court House steps, and the panorama wagon was drawn up, with its gasoline lamps lighted, just as the storm broke.

The men in camp have so far spent the day in drying out bedding which was wet by the storm, and in making themselves as comfortable as possible. They have found that the Government hard tack which is issued them is worth more to sell than to eat in a town like this, and many of the men sell the hard biscults as souvening to the visitors, saving the proceeds for dry or liquid luxuries when they visit town.

No attempt has been made to put the camp under pass, as was done at Williamsport, and the men come and go as they please. They have so far behaved well, however, and the townspeople have had no cause to complain.

PERIXMAN, Md. April 21.—The Philadelphia contingent of the Coxey army encamped here last evening and resumed its march this morning. Commander Clinton said that the army would camp at Chase to-night, where Marshal Jones is expected to join the marchers. Tomorrow morning the start for Baitimore will be made, and it is intended to camp near Paterson Park Sunday afternoon.

WELL-TO-DO COXETITES ORGANIZING. No More Food from Portland for Katu's Men-Chicago to Have an Army,

ANDERSON, Ind., April 21 .- A Coxey contingent, as it is called, is being organized here, About 200 men of means who hold to Coxey's ideas will meet in this city to-day and organ-ize, elect officers, and appoint a transportation committee. Should Coxey gain a hearing, they will go to Washington in a body in a special passenger train. The men at the head of this movement are said to represent thousands of

PORTLAND, Or., April 21,-Coxey's Pacific coast army is still here. The men had promised to leave last night, but transportation could not be secured. The city authorities, who have furnished food, have notified Capt. Kain they will feed his men no longer, and that they must keep off the streets under The Portland contingent about 300 strong or-

company A was tried by court martial this morning by a court composed of fourteen Captains on a charge of violating the rules and regulations of the Industrial Army in having a flask of liquor in his possession.

The evidence showed that Madison was a spy of the railways as well as guilty of having the liquor. He was found guilty and drummed out of camp by an escort directed by Col. Baker.

Gen. Kelley said he did not care how many spies the roads seatalong, so that they brought their own blanket and provided their own food. Spies would not find the army engaging in any unlawful act, but liquor he would not have in camp.

The Portiand contingent about 300 storal, on any many many mention was a spy of the railways as well as guilty of having the liquor. He was found guilty and drummed out of camp by an escort directed by Col. Baker.

Gen. Kelley said he did not care how many spies the roads seatalong, so that they brought their own blanket and provided their own food. Belies would not find the army engaging in any unlawful act, but liquor he would not have in camp.

The Portiand contingent about 300 storal, on an impressive transportation for the men will guilty and drummed out farmy is belied to reach this city next Tuesday. George E. Boomer, the Socialist, has been officially notified that the army will leave been completed for Kelley's army to begin its eastern journey in the morning, and after early breakfast the men willmarch to Underwood, a distance of four miles. Their provisions will be taken there by the farmers who will furnish teams free. At Underwood the men will hault he men and their sup-petch of the men will hault he men and their sup-petch of the court of the chicago Express and until a few months ago published a paper at Pittalied, Ill.

CNICINART, April 21.—After camping at Elmwood in box cars over night, the Galvin opningent of Frye's army of Commonweal army is billed to reach this city next Tuesday. George E. Boomer, the Socialist, has been officially notified that the army will leave been co

Precautions by the House Officials, the Po-Hee, and the Tressury Department. Washington, April 21.-Sergeant-at-Arms Snow of the House of Representatives is arranging his plans for the reception of the Coxeyltes. No attempt will be made to interfere with the privileges of these men as American citizens at the Capitol. They will be allowed to come and go as other citizens are, but the rules will be strictly enforced in other particulars. For example, no idling will be allowed in the corridors. The men will be expected to keep moving. No speech making will be tolerated, within the Capitol building or on the steps or in the grounds surrounding the Capitol. Whenever the corridors become congested with an overflow of people they will be cleared It is to avoid this congestion that everybody will be instructed to "move on" while the city is filled with strangers, as a result of the Coxey movement. The same arrangement No more occupants will be allowed in the gaileries than can comfortably be seated. There will be no overcrowding, as was the

galleries than can comfortably be seated. There will be no overcrowding, as was the case in January last, when the Tariff till was passed, and when the density of the crowd nearly resulted in pushing the big clock, which hangs over the north entrance to the House, down on the heads of the people on the floor beneath. It has been suggested that entrance to the galleries for the next few weeks be limited to the holders of cards of admission as a further precaution against overcrowding. The suggestion may yet be adopted, but at present it is held in abeyance.

Col. Snow has had several conferences with Col. Moore, the Chief of Police. Col. Snow believes that the Capitol police are sufficiently numerous to preserve order, but arrangements have been made to increase the force materially and upon short notice, if any additional men are needed. There will be no extra force of city police about the (apitol, except such as would necessarily be asked for on occasions of great public interest, and when additional help is needed to keep passagewars clear and to restrict the crowds to a certain compass.

The whole police force, however, will be kept in readiness for any emergency that may arise. Gen. Ordway, who is the commander of the several thousand mi itiamen in the District of Columbia, is copperating with the Chief of Polices and the officials at the Capitol, and his men will also be ready to be utilized if their services are demanded.

Notwithstanding these precautions the impression prevails that no disorderly conduct will follow the advent of the Coxey forces. The general expectation is that the men will behave themselves, and after their petition has been laid before the two Houses of Congress, that they will, to quote the language of Col. Hedetone, Coxey's local representative, "melt away in a day."

The Treasury Department to-day posted in conspictous type the following:

away in a day."

The Treasury Department to-day posted in conspicuous type the following:

SPECIAL NOTICE,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OF THE TREASURE OF THE TREASURE AT T

WASHINGTON, April 21.-Placards bearing the words "For Members Only," were conspicu-ously displayed to-day about the House restaurant. Proprietor Murrey explained that such restrictions are necessary in view of the large influx of strangers to the city, and the larger numbers that are expected within the next ten days. What Mr. Murrey referred to was the presence in Washington to-day of the "high-tariff army of workingmen," who have come here from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to protest against the passage of the Tariff bill to protest against the passage of the Tariff bill, and the the advancing hosts of the unemployed journeying to this point to meet Coxey.

The seating capacity of the House restaurant is limited to less than 100. It was established for the convenience of members, and a strict construction of the rules would limit its use at all times to the 350 Houresentatives. The rule is not enforced however, except on rare occasions. It has been suggested that but for the enforcement of this rule some of the Coxer arms might regard the House restaurant as a sort of national institution and after filling themselves bountifully at the counter, refuse to pay on the ground that the counter, refuse to pay on the ground that the counter, refuse to pay on the ground that the restaurant is part of a Government institution.

Raids in West Pifty-third Street. Capt. Haughey and Ward Detectives Dale Connors. Lynch, and Delaner raided a number of alloged disorderly houses in West Fifty-third street last night. The proprietors were placed under arrest. But one inmale was eaught, and she was found in the Loder woman's house.

Nursen & Brother, storage warshouses. Broadwar and 47th at branch office Lexington av and 47th at breparate rooms for inviting planes, basings deficiely and substitute the storage and brains and for moving a design of question and clied. Telephone 117, 30th at -44th

The Wonderful Success

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

> Is in itself Conclusive Evidence of the Merit and Curative Power of this great medicine. It Has the

## Largest Sale

In the World, And accomplishes the

## Greatest Cures

In the World. Therefore, You will get the Best, The Most Successful, and The One that Cures, if You insist upon having

## Hood's and Hood's

VICE-PRESIDENT HARRIS DEAD,

from a Trip to the West,

ROCHESTER, April 21.-Vice-President Harris of the Northern Pacific Railway died in this city at noon to-day. Mr. Harris reached this city from the West at 9:20 this morning on the Chicago Limited train. Dr. Ely of this city had been telegraphed to to meet the train on Its arrival, and go on to New York with Mr. Harris, who was ill. When the train arrived Mr. Harris was too ill to proceed further, and was taken to the City Hospital. The patient sank rapidly, and at noon he died. Mr. Harris had been attending an important meeting of officials of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Tacoma, Wash.

Tacoms, Wash.

Robert Harris was born at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 29, 1830. He prepared himself for the bar, but adopted engineering as a trofession. He was first employed as an engineer on the line of the old Hartford and Eric, now a part of the New York and New England system. In 1853 he went to Wisconsin to assist in the work on the Galens and Chicago Union Raliroad, and from 1856 to 1850 was superintendent of the Racine and Mississippi River Raliroad, now a part of the Chicago. Milwaukee and St. Paul Halfroad. Since that time he has been identified with raliroads and has held high positions with some of the most important companies in this country. In 1850 he went to Texas as the general superintendent of the Buffalo, Bayou Brazos and Colorado, now the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio. He entered the Union army in 1861 and served in the Quartermaster's Department in North Carolina. In 1863 he was made assistant general superintendent of the England State of the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy: in 1863 he was made assistant general superintendent of the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy: in 1863 he was made acceral superintendent and was elected President in 1878. He resigned this position in 1878 and took the position of Vice-President and General Manager of the Frie. He was elected a director of the Northern Paelfic in 1879 and was elected Vice-President for the Same company in 1881, he succeeded Henry Villard as President, but retired the following year. He was made Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1889, and last October was again elected a director at the time of the overthrow of the Villard management, and consanted to accept the office of Vice-President. He leaves a widow and no children. His fortune was not a large one, but enough to furnish a comfortable income.

OBITUARY.

Margaret Augusta Montgomery died yesterday af her home. 1.189 Madison avenue. She was the widow of the late Henry Eglinton years, and up to his death, in 1874, rector of the Church of the Incarnation in this city. Mrs. Montgomery was born in this city July 16, 1825, and was married in 1846. She was a daughter of the late James Lynch of this city. a Justice of the Marine of this city, a Justice of the Marine Court. Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Tillotson, once Secretary of State of New York, whose wife was a sister of Chancellor Liveningston. Mrs. Montgomery leaves nine children. Five of these are married. They are John H. Montgomery, a lawyer of this city. James Lynch Montgomery, who is in business in the Northwestern country; Henry E. Montgomery, a broker: Mrs. W. G. Langdon and Mrs. Robert B. Suckley. The funeral will be at the Church of the incarnation on Tuesday morning, and the interment will be at Rhinebeck.

morning and the interment will be at Khinebekek.

James Hobbs Hansen, L.L. D., of Waterville, Me., and principal of Coburn Classical Institute one of the best known educators of New England, died yesterday in Waterville. He was author of preparatory Latin prose books, including an edition of Casar's commentaries, Sallust's Cataline, and Cicero's crations and letters. He was joint editor of a handbook of Latin poetry, including selections from Ovid. Virgil, and Horsee. He was twise married. A widow and two children survive him.

James W. Throckmerton, ex-Governor of Texas, died in McKinney in that State yesterday. He was 10 years of age. He went there from Tennessee before the war. He opposed the ordinance of secession, although a member of the Convention. He was elected Governor after the war, but Gen, Sheridan removed him. He served several terms in Congress, Frederick Eckerman dropped dead from Frederick Eckerman dropped dead from heart disease on Friday night at his home in Flushing. He was til years old. He was a veteran of the war and held a commission from Gov. Hoffman as Captain in the Nixty-noth Hegiment. He was a member of the Koitos Post, ti. A. It, of New York.

William Munsell, the Grat haven Folket. William Monsell, the first Baron Emly, is dead in England. He was born in 1812 and created a peer in 1874.

The District Militia Ordered Out. WASHINGTON, April 21.-Brig.-Gen. Ordway commanding the District National Guard, has issued General Order No. 5, directing the an nual muster and inspection of the guard. Perhaps it is only a coincidence, but all six battations are called out for duty consecu-tively on dates commencing with the arrival of the Coxey army, May I, and extending to Wednesday, May 1t, when the Light Artillery and Ambulance Corps will close out the in-spection muster.

NEW BRUNSWICE, N. J., April 21.-By the dis-

covery yesterday of some papers that were found on the person of a Norwegian, who fied at the Wells Memorial Hospital here on April 13, a little light has been thrown upon the death of Richard E. Miller, a telegraph operator of Perth Amboy, in the employ of the Port Reading Railroad. Miller left his office on the afternoon of

April 5 to walk to Rahway. Nothing was heard of him for six days, when his body was found in Samuel Forbes's barn at Houtenville, two miles west of Rahway. Justice of the Peace Newton of Woodbridge gave a permit for burial. No Coroner or physician viewed the body, which was taken by Miller's brother to Hanover, Pa., for burial.

The Norwegian was found on April 11, unconscious, on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Menlo Park, a mile and a half from where Miller's body was found. Apparently he had been struck by a train. He was delirious for two days in the Wells Hospital in New tained from him. A Swede who works about

Brunswick and no information could be obtained from him. A Swede who works about the hospital noticed that he often repeated the mame of Olif Jansen. He died on April 13, and was buried in Potter's Field.

The hospital authorities took from his person these articles: A small gold hunting-case watch, an ordinary purse containing a heavy gold ring, a trunk key, a small porket memorandum book with an advertisement for a school of telegraphy, and two telegraph blanks with memoranda referring to trains, freight. No. No name was discovered on any of these articles. He found the name of R. E. Miller writtes. He found the name of R. E. Miller writtes. He found the name of R. E. Miller writtes. He found the name of R. E. Miller writtes. He found the name of the Port Reading road. The latter minus of the Port Reading road. The latter has identified the articles as belonging to Miller.

Mr. Barrett says that Millor had between 140 and 550 when he disappeared. The Port Reading Railroad officials are anxious for an investigation, and charge negligence on the part of the constables of Woodbridge. The theory is that Miller was killed in defending himself from robbers, and that the robbers kept his moner, but put articles belonging to Miller in the Norwegian was one of the robbers and got his mortal injuries in a fight over the small provides and the struck by a train, and then put the potters into his pockets to throw off the port at the small shape and the small fluctuation and the season of the memorandum book. He had no struck by a train, and then provided the same of the small fluct the make of the small fluct the make of the small fluct of the small fluct the make of the small fluct are five counties in Ohio, any one of which the make of the small fluct are five counties in Ohio, any one of which the waster pentity and a received a number of very lavorable reports from Penn-yivania and titles with the moder of the telegraph of the small fluct the work in wester Pennyivania next week, excepting the coke regions, of course

HIS ACCOUNTS SHORT.

The Late Disbursing Officer of the Past Office Bepartment Owes \$3,541,

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Theodore Davenport of Stamford, Conn., late disbursing officer of the Post Office Department, owes the Government \$3.841.01, and the sureties have been notified to make good the amount. Mr. Davenport ceased being disbursing officer in May last, having occupied the place for several years prior to that time. A committee, composed of Thomas A. Arrington Thomas T. Graham, and W. W. Hill, was appointed by Postmaster-General Bissell in May, 1803. when Davenport's office was turned over to his successor, to examine the accounts of the late disbursing officer. This committee found many irregularities in overcharges for painting, decoration, furniture, and general Post Office supplies, in the aggregate amounting to four or five general Fost Office supplies, in the aggregate amounting to four or five thousand dollars. In an elaborate report submitted to the Postmaster-General the committee says that it has proof of overcharging of various items, principally in painting, of 33,541.01. Mr. Davenport's accounts, together with the report of the committee, have been undergoing investigation in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. First Comptroller Howier has found Mr. Davenport's accounts short the amount stated and has officially notified separately the five sureties on Mr. Davenport's bend. His bond amounts to \$40,000, and of the five sureties four live in Stamford. Conn., and one in New York city, it is said at the Treasury Department that Mr. Davenport is liable to both civil and criminal prosecution under the inw. Mr. Davenport is now believed to be in New York city.

Mr. George it, Merrick of Connecticut, formerly a \$1.000 clerk in the office of the United States Treasurer, who was recently dismissed from the Treasury, has disappeared. The most serious allegation against him was that he had raised a number of notes drawn by himself for small amounts and endorsed by obliging friends in the same office. He is the son-in-law of Assistant Treasurer Melline, having eloped with his daughter about four years ago. Mr. Meline has done everything he could for the young man for his daughter's sake, and has helped him out of a number of escapades.

## You'll Be a Long Time Dead."

**OUR PEERLESS CREDIT SYSTEM** 

WILL FURNISH YOUR HOUSE FROM TOF TO BOTTOM JUST AS ELEGANTLY AND FOR JUST AS LITTLE MONEY AS THESE SAME THINGS WOULD COST FOR SPOT CASH ANYWHERE.

NO CASH REQUIRED. PROVIDED YOU ARE ABLE TO SATISFY US OF YOUR ABILITY TO MEET THE PAYMENTS AS THEY COME

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Lamps, Stoves. Baby Carriages, Clocks, Refrigerators, Curtains, Crockery, and Housefurnishing Goods. OUR TERMS.

733, 735, 737, 739, 741 AND 743 EIGHTH AVE.,

THOUSANDS OF MINERS OUT.

REGINNING OF THE GREAT STRIKE IN SEVERAL STATES,

The Menngers Receive Word that Nearly 330,000 Men Threw Down Their Tools and Obeyed the Union's Orders Extent of the Movement A Sharp Struggle at Hand.

Columnus, O., April 21.—Information re-ceived at the headquarters of the U nited Mine Workers indicates to President McBride that at least 130,000 miners dropped their picks at noon to-day in obedience to the order of the National Convention two weeks ago. Telegrams from organizers in the doubtful dis-tricts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois show, he says, that the action of the miners there has been all that could be hoped for, while many mining districts where the organization has never before been able to get a foothold send word that they are organizing to join the strike.

All the great strikes of this country," said McBride to-day, "have been made without money; and so this one will be. The miners know that the condition of the treasury will not permit strike benefits to be paid. Every miner will be thrown upon his own resource to earn a livelihood pending a settlement of the strike. A full understanding of the situation, with the determination of the men to go into the strike at whatever cost to themselves, is evidence to me that they are prepared to hold out for months, if need be."

A telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, ex-pressed sympathy, and said: "If we can co-operate to make effort successful we are at

James Sweeney telegraphed from Arnot, Pa.: "All Tloga county miners, numbering 1,200 men, have suspended work." Thomas Farry telegraphed from Fire Creek, W. Va.: There will be no trouble in making the strike general along the Kanawha and New Rivers. A telegram from Corning. O., said that 8,000 miners in the Hocking Valley went out at 11 o'clock, one hour in advance of the set time. A despatch from Gallipolis, O., said that all work was suspended in the mines north of there promptly at noon. A telegram from Bellaire, O., said it was a memorable day in the mining industry there. Fully 6,000 miners, all in the district, quit work at noon. W. C. Webb telegraphed from Jellico, Tenn., that the Kentucky and Tennessee miners would stand solidly for the

"The mining of bituminous coal absolutely ceased at noon to-day," said McBride. "Here are dozens of mail and telegraphic requests for permission to operate small mines whose product goes to supply local furnaces and does not reach the general market. To them all I have replied that no coal will be permitted to be mined for any purpose during the strike. It would simply supply a demand to some degree, and to that extent operate against the miners in their strike. It would be like permitting a friendly power, because it was friendly, to furnish an enemy with arms. This is the first time we have ever made a fight with these tactics-that is, by acting with the organization as a unit, and if we can carry out our purpose the fight

against us cannot long be maintained."

President MeBride said he did not think there was any considerable coal mined ahead. not a large quantity compared with the amount of consumption, and stopping the mines would result very quickly in a fue atringency that would force a settlement of the question. He did not fear that coal from

will probably be made to have them change their minds.

It is expected that the miners in the south-western part of Kentucky will join the strikers. In the nertheastern part of the State labor is not thoroughly organized, but in the western part there is no county in which all the mines are not worked by organized labor. In those districts in which there is no organization no trouble is expected.

are not worked by organized labor. In those districts in which there is no organization no trouble is expected.

CMC-AGC. April. 21.—Col. W. P. Rend. whose firm employs 2,000 miners in Ohio and Pennsylvania, said to-day that the strike begun by the United Mine Workers' organization could not last longer than two weeks it the miners and operators would get together and arbitrate. "I am personally in favor of that plan," said he, and I know of other Presidents who agree with me. With that end in view I have written to President MeRride of the United Mine Workers of America, asking his cooperation. All the men. I believe, will go out in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and northern Illinois, and there will be a partial stoppage in Alabama, Iowa, and Missouri. I hardly think, however, that the number of men who will strike will reach 132,000, as estimated by Mr. McBride. Although there is no occasion or a strike in some places, the general strike is being declared to bring about an adjustment all over. The miners think that the general strike is the only way to accomplish results."

is being declared to bring about an adjustment all over. The miners think that the general strike is the only way to accomplish results."

Spring Valley, Ill., April 21.—Three thousand miners in this city. Seatonville, Ladd, and Laceyville stopped work to-day at the order of the Miners' National Executive Board. In Saile, Oglesty, and Feru miners will probably follow the action here. In this district there will be nearly 7,000 men idle.

Springgrald, Ill., April 21.—At noon to-day 3,000 coal miners in this district laid down their tools and joined in the general strike ordered by Fresident McBrids.

Reports received from the Braidwood district say all miners to the number of 5,000 wonton strike at noon. It is expected that the miners in other districts of the State will also go out, and by Monday 20,000 miners will be idle in the State.

Trank Hautr. Ind., April 21.—The word received by State officers of both offuminous operators and miners is that a complete strike went into effect this morning in the block coal fields confined to Clay county.

The 2,000 miners who are not members of the United Mine Workers refused to join in the strike on the ground that they would not violate their contract, which runs until May I.

A large amount of coal has been mined recently in the bituminous fields, and the dealers and consumers in this coal have a larger supply in store than at the beginning of any strike in ten years. The operators have decided not to make any effort to operate the mines, at least until after the late of the month. They feel that the initiative in reaching a softenment should begin in the western Fennsylvania fields, which is the same compelitive market as Indiana, and where the cut in wages two months ago started the trouble which inaugurated this strike.

Firmsbudge, April 21.—Of the 17,000 miners employed in the river and railway coal pits of the Pittsburgh district at least 15,000 quit work at noon to-day in compliance with the general strike order, and by Monday it is expected that work throughou bested that work throughout the watere district will be at a standatill.

Reports received from all sections of the district indicate that the atrike is the largest in the history of this, the largest bituminous coal district in the country. With one or two exceptions, the seventy-eight mines along the Monongaheis Valley are idle to-night, and though the seventy-eight mines along the Monongaheis Valley are idle to-night, and though the seventy-eight mines along the Monongaheis Valley are idle to-night, and the one was unmbered among the strikers.

The river coal operators did not anticipate the action of the men, but do not seem very much alarmed. They content that they are in a position to stand an idle spell, inasmuch as the frequent rives during the winter season have enabled them to more than supply the wants of the lower river market for some time to come.

Despite this statement, O'Neill & Co. operat-ing the Fayette City mines; Jones & Co. and Birmingbam & Co. operating the California DRINK

# FEMALE LOVELINESS

## May Be Retained by Intelligent Women.

How the Fattest Bodies May Be Given a Pleasing Form---Many Ladies Give Their Experience---All Can Do Much Toward Obtaining Desired Results---Good Complexion.

tain the physical attractiveness of their youth. In most women the youthful form deteriorates more than the face. Rare is it that one sees a lady of middle age or older who is not too

fleshy or too lean. Many a woman would look 'as youthful as her daughters" were she not too fleshy. Ladies who in youth have softly rounded curves are too apt to become abnormally fleany with middle age. A form of this kind is judged attractive in China, Turkey, and India, but in other parts of the world it is not. In fact a lady of that figure is pitled by all if she possesses an otherwise attractive appearance; if not, she is entitled to sympathy.

6 Nothing is easier in these days of modern

All women are, or should be, anxious to re- | off. I am agreeably disappointed in results and advise my large friends to wear a Band for comfort.

One of New York's society ladies says: "Obesity Fruit Salt is preferable to any spring medicine, because it cures you." Mrs. John J. Vermille, Newport, writes a few lines on the sub-

"My New York physician, Dr. Stearns, says that many deaths result from obesity. Fatty tissues are dangerous and weaken the organs of the body. I am using your obesity pills and bands with excellent results. Several New York ladies of mr acquaintance have very considerably reduced their size by their use."

One of New York's famous physicians, in

speaking of Dr. Edison's obesity fruit sails



selence than to reduce one's fleshiness. Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Sait will work wonders in this line. A mere glance at the beautiful woman portrayed above shows this. Obesity fruit salt gave her a handsome complexion and smooth skin, like her lovely daughter's. It is the best kind of spring medisine. Here is what is said about these reme-

Miss Emily Livens Havemeyer, Fifth avenue, writes: "Gentlemen: Obesity Pills do most good in March, April, and May, and reduce weight fast. I used Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills last spring, and found they acted quickly and favorably on the blood in driving out im-purities and restoring vitality. I had gained over forty pounds in weight. Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills built up the system and reduced my surplus fat thirty-six pounds in about seven weeks. My father says the Pills are a specific for rheumatism, paralysis, heart dis-ease, and all diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys. I recommend them to my friends every day. You may send personal friends, but not strangers, to interview me."

A Sun reporter interviewed several ladies at bottles of Obesity Pills and Obesity Fruit Salt. produced a wonderful change in their appearance and weight. Two of these ladies, Mrs. Cabot and Mrs. Thorndyke, assured the reporter that each had lost over seventeen to twenty pounds during the four weeks they had taken the Salts and Pills. Their physician, Dr. Winslow, strongly advised the use of the Salts during the spring months in the place of any other kind of spring medicine so called, such as sarsaparilla, sulphur, dock, dandelion, &c., as the Saits contain all the essential medicinal elements necessary to tone or build up the system.

prominent exporters, James H. Johnson, Agent American Experting Company: "Gentlemen. I find more comfort from wearing Dr. Edison's Obesity Band than I expected, and I am losing flesh at the rate of thirteen pounds in twenty-four days. Dr. Winship advises their use by all fleshy persons. The Pills also add to favorable results."

all fleshy persons. The Fills also add to favorable results."

Here is the case of one of "New York's 400" society ladies, Miss Alice Haley Van Ronsselser, Fifth avenue: "Gentlemen, before i reduced my weight with your full treatment, i.e., Obesity Fruit Sait and Obesity Fills, i suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. Formerly I was a great sufferer from Bright's disease, but your Pills and Sait completely cured me. The remedies were recommended to me by Mrs. Williams, Murray Itill Hotel.

Mr. James R. Johnson, Superintendent Division N. Y. & N. H. R. R. writes: "Gentlemen, I find your new Obesity Banda as comfortable and as easy as a glove. I am losing four to five pounds a week by the use of the Band and Pills. I have reduced twenty-three pounds. I did not realize what a luxury the Band was until this month. I felt better with it on than

truly says: "In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, or roughness or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression), Fruit Salt re-

Miss Lena Louis Codman, Hotel Waldort. In an interview with a reporter she said: "Some time ago I consulted our family doctor in regard to my great increase in weight. as I feared that I might die suddenly, in the same way my father did, of apoplexy. Our doctor told me that not only was there great danger of fatty degeneration of the heart, but the blood vessels were congested and weakened, and that apoplexy was often the result of obesity. He advised Dr. Edison's treatment of pills, salt, and band. I sent to Loring & Co. for this treatment, and am happy to say that I have fallen off twenty pounds in weight and feel better than for several years." Obesity fruit cures you. It is the

leading spring medicine. Dr. Edison's abdominal and riding corsets are made to order at their store. Electric belts, live currents, \$1.00 and up; insoles, 50 cents per pair: electric finger rings.

\$1.00 each. Send for illustrated circular in plain wraps per, sealed. No printing on envelope.

Obesity Fruit Sait reminds you of champagne. and helps you to grow thin only in case of excessive fat.

The price is \$1.00 per bottle. One bettle should last 20 to 30 days. Sold at our stores, or your druggist will supply you. Call on us. Pills, \$1.50 a bottle, or three bottles for \$4.

enough for one treatment. Send all mail, express, or C. O. D. orders to us, and we will forward goods promptly to any locality in this country. Orders for C. O. D. goods must be accom-panied by \$1 deposit to guarantee express

panied by \$1 deposit to guarantee express charges. Caution—You can obtain better information from us about our goods than from druggists, who all keep them.

Send for "How to Cure Obesity." 16 newspaper columns; written by distinguished authors; numerous illustrations, and 200 testimonials.

monials.

A reporter called on the wholesale druggists C. N. Crittenton Company, New York city, and the Brooklyn Bolton Drug Company, and learned from them that the demand for Loring & Co.'s obesity goods is not only increasing constantly, but greatly exceeds the demand for any similar goods ever sold by them. Mention address exactly as given below. Loring & Co., General Agents, United Naties Fixed atores, New York Dept., V. No. 42 West 22d atreet.

Street.
Buffalo, N. Y., Dept. B, 400 Main street.
Providence, 435 Westminster street.
Chicago, 115 State street.
Boston, 2 Hamilton place.

mines, who have been paying two cents per bushel, this afternoon offered a two and a half-cent rate, but their men refused to accept. At Charlerol mines the company has been paying 47 cents a ton and to-day offered to pay rid cents provided the men remained at work. This big increase was caused by the fact that the mine production is consumed by the glass factory and other concerns near by the glass factory and other concerns near by Alroons, Pa., April 21.—The business of mining coal in the Hair, Cambria, and Clearfield territory is now at a compiler standstill, all the miners who did not step work vesterday having sither failed togo in this morning or if they did go in, came out again at noon. Hailroad people and operators in this region, who have been keeping informed, say that the miners of the Cambria region and those at Glen White, Gallizin, and Kittanning Point, in Blair county, are only going into the strike in a half-hearted manner; that it is said the West Virginia miners will not come out, and if they do not, then the strike will be of short duration. A delegation of Clearfield miners has neen sent to West Virginia to induce the miners there to enter the strike, and if they succeed in their mission it is admitted the situation will be verious.

Partilipancies, Pa., April 21.—As one man, the miners and mine laborers of the cighth bituminous coal district have answered the call of the national organization to answered were until the operators have advanced wares. In the Clearfield region, in which 3,000 men, and and and comment the miners and content of the advanced wares.

werk until the operators have advanced wages 20 per cent.

In the Clearfield region, in which 3,000 men find employment, work was continued until noen to-day. This region is the source of supply for many of the largest ocean steamship companies, but the controlling operating firm has sent such a supply of coul wast during the past ten days that no shortage is expected for two or three weeks. Yesterday lifteen mines closed down because of a scarcity of ears, cutting short the output at least 25,000 tons.

of ears, cutting short the output at least 25,000 tons.

BUFFALO, April 21.—Despatches received today by iBail. Intes & Lewis say that will the miners working in the districts controlled by them have gone out. Mr. Lewis said this afternoon that the indications are that the airties will be the most extensive known in the coal regions for years.

BURMINGHAM, Ais. April 21.—At Corona. Walker county, this morning five hundred mars miners joined those now on strike in this district.

Learsancestra, Kan. April 21.—The miners. this district.

Leavanwourse. Kan... April 21.—The miners of Kansas did not go out on strike to-day, despits the order of President Meliride of the National Mine Workers' Association. They declared that they have had enough of a sym-

pathetic strike, being out of work three mouths last year on that account, and gaining nothing.

Nevalue, Mo., April 21.—The coal miners in Bates and Vernon counties refused to go on strike to-day and will continue at work, despite the order of President Mehride of the Miners' Union. They have their refusal on the ground that the Miners' Union did not contribute to their support during their strike last summer.

Although Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn does not believe that 11-year-old Charles W. Smith of 75 Woodbine street ded as the result of vaccination with impure vires, he has ordered the chief of the Contagions Disease Department to make an investigations Dr. Frank Freel, autopay physician, made a post-moriem examination of the boy's holf yesterday. Although the result was no public ty him. Dr. Afred Costalea, tended the boy in his lilness after he clinical and who was present at the said last evening that the organs were your affected and that in his operance of death was impure virus. Although the result was not m

#### T'S THE BOSS!

From Greenland's Icy Mountain, To India's Coral Strand, There's No Such Soda Fountain As RIKER'S in the Land !

The Summer Season has begun and the famous "RIVERSIDE," the largest and look Soils Fountain in the World, is in full asks with an entirely new and exclusive hat of Crushes," "Frappen," An. at

6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.